## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

## SENATE BILL No. 1324 Session of 2020

INTRODUCED BY MUTH, FONTANA, STREET, BLAKE, SCHWANK, COSTA AND HUGHES, SEPTEMBER 21, 2020

REFERRED TO JUDICIARY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2020

## AN ACT

1 2 3 4	Providing for uniformity of collateral consequences of convictions; imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing and on courts; and providing for notice to offender of rights and remedies.	
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Section 11. Certificate of restoration of rights. 1 Section 12. Collateral sanctions not subject to order of 2 limited relief or certificate of restoration of 3 4 rights. Section 13. Issuance, modification and revocation of order of 5 limited relief and certificate of restoration of 6 7 rights. 8 Section 14. Reliance on order or certificate as evidence of due 9 care. 10 Section 15. Victims' rights. Section 16. Uniformity of application and construction. 11 12 Section 17. Savings and transactional provisions. Section 18. Effective date. 13 14 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 15 hereby enacts as follows: Section 1. Short title. 16 17 This act shall be known and may be cited as the Uniform 18 Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act. 19 Section 2. Definitions. 20 The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the 21 context clearly indicates otherwise: 22 23 "Collateral consequence." A collateral sanction or a 24 disqualification. 25 "Collateral sanction." A penalty, disability or 26 disadvantage, or its equivalent, imposed on an individual as a result of the individual's conviction for an offense which 27 28 applies by operation of law whether the penalty, disability or 29 disadvantage is included in the judgment of sentence. The term shall not include imprisonment, probation, parole, supervised 30 20200SB1324PN1997

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release, forfeiture, restitution, fine, assessment or costs of
 prosecution.

3 "Commission." The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing.
4 "Conviction." Includes an adjudication as a juvenile
5 delinquent.

6 "Decision maker." The Commonwealth acting through a 7 department, agency, officer or instrumentality, including a 8 political subdivision, educational institution, board or 9 commission, or any of their employees.

10 "Disqualification." A penalty, disability or disadvantage, 11 or its equivalent, that an administrative agency, governmental 12 official or court in a civil proceeding is authorized, but not 13 required, to impose on an individual on grounds relating to the 14 individual's conviction for an offense.

15 "Offense." A felony, misdemeanor or summary offense under 16 Federal or State law.

17 "State." A state or commonwealth of the United States, the 18 District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin 19 Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the 20 jurisdiction of the United States.

21 Section 3. Declaration of purpose.

22 The General Assembly finds and declares as follows:

23 (1) This act does not provide a basis for any of the 24 following:

(i) Invalidating a plea, conviction or sentence.
(ii) A cause of action for money damages.
(iii) A claim for relief from or defense to the
application of a collateral consequence based on a
failure to comply with section 4, 5 or 6.
(2) This act affects all of the following:

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1 (i) The duty an individual's attorney owes to the individual. 2 3 (ii) A claim or right of a victim of an offense. A right or remedy under any other law of this 4 (iii) Commonwealth available to an individual convicted of an 5 6 offense. Section 4. Identification, collection and publication of laws 7 8 regarding collateral consequences. 9 General powers and duties of commission.--The (a) 10 commission: 11 Shall identify provisions in the Constitution of (1)12 Pennsylvania, other laws of this Commonwealth, regulations and rules of court which: 13 14 (i) impose a collateral sanction or authorize the 15 imposition of a disgualification; and 16 (ii) may afford relief from a collateral 17 consequence. 18 (2) No later than 180 days after the effective date of 19 this section, shall prepare a collection of citations to, and 20 the text or short descriptions of, the provisions identified 21 under paragraph (1). 22 Shall update the collection under paragraph (2) (3) 23 within 30 days after each regular session of the General 24 Assembly. 25 In complying with paragraphs (1) and (2), may (4) 26 consult on the study of the Commonwealth's collateral 27 sanctions, disqualifications and relief provisions prepared by the National Institute of Justice under section 510 of the 28 29 Court Security Improvement Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-177, 121 Stat. 2534). 30

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1 Collection statements.--The commission shall include all (b) 2 of the following statements in a prominent manner at the 3 beginning of the collection required under subsection (a):

This collection has not been enacted into law and 4 (1)5 does not have the force of law.

An error or omission in this collection or in any 6 (2) 7 reference work cited in this collection is not a reason for 8 invalidating a plea, conviction or sentence or for not 9 imposing a collateral sanction or authorizing a 10 disqualification.

11 (3) The laws of other jurisdictions and political 12 subdivisions of this Commonwealth that impose additional collateral sanctions and authorize additional 13 disqualifications are not included in this collection. 14

15 (4) This collection does not include any law or other 16 provision regarding the imposition of or relief from a 17 collateral sanction or disgualification enacted or adopted 18 after the date when the collection was created or updated. 19 (c) Collection publication. -- The commission shall publish 20 the collection prepared and updated as required under subsection 21 (a). If available, it shall be published as part of the collection, the title and publicly accessible Internet website 22 address containing the most recent collection of all of the 23 24 following:

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26

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(2)

The collateral consequences imposed by Federal law. (1)Any provision of Federal law that may afford relief from a collateral consequence.

28 (d) Availability.--The collection described under subsection 29 (c) shall be available on the commission's publicly accessible Internet website without charge no later than 14 days after the 30

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1 collection is created or updated.

2 Section 5. Notice of collateral consequences in pretrial 3 proceeding and at guilty plea. Notice.--When an individual receives formal notice that 4 (a) the individual is charged with an offense, the charging officer 5 or prosecuting agency shall communicate information 6 7 substantially similar to the following to the individual: 8 NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL LEGAL CONSEQUENCES 9 If you plead guilty or are convicted of an offense, you may 10 suffer additional legal consequences beyond jail or prison, probation, parole, fines, costs and restitution. These 11 12 consequences may include all of the following: 13 (1)Being unable to obtain or keep some licenses, 14 permits or jobs. 15 Being unable to obtain or keep benefits, such as (2) 16 public housing or education. 17 Receiving a harsher sentence if you are convicted of (3) 18 another offense in the future. 19 Having the government take your property. (4) 20 Being unable to vote or possess a firearm. (5) 21 If you are not a United States citizen, a quilty plea or 22 conviction may also result in your deportation, removal or exclusion from admission to the United States or denial of 23 24 citizenship. 25 The law may provide ways to obtain some relief from these 26 consequences. Further information about the consequences of conviction is 27 28 available on the Internet at (insert publicly accessible Internet website address of the collection of laws published 29 30 under section 4(c) and (d)).

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1 (b) Notice confirmation.--Before the court accepts a plea of 2 guilty or nolo contendere from an individual, the court shall 3 confirm that the individual received and understands the notice 4 required under subsection (a) and had an opportunity to discuss 5 the notice with counsel.

6 Section 6. Notice of collateral consequences at sentencing and7 upon release.

8 (a) Notice.--An individual convicted of an offense shall be 9 given notice of all the following as provided under subsections 10 (b) and (c):

11 (1) That collateral consequences may apply because of 12 the conviction.

13 (2) The publicly accessible Internet website address of14 the collection of laws published under section 4(c).

15 (3) That there may be ways to obtain relief from16 collateral consequences.

17 (4) The contact information for government or nonprofit 18 agencies, groups or organizations, if any, offering 19 assistance to individuals seeking relief from collateral 20 consequences.

21 (5) When an individual convicted of an offense may vote 22 under the laws of this Commonwealth.

(b) Notice at sentencing.--The charging officer or
prosecuting agency shall provide the notice under subsection (a)
as part of sentencing.

(c) Notice before release.--If an individual is sentenced to
imprisonment or other incarceration, the officer or agency
releasing the individual shall provide the notice under
subsection (a) no more than 30 days before release.
Section 7. Authorization required for collateral sanction.

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(a) General rule.--A collateral sanction may be imposed only
 by statute or ordinance or by a rule authorized by State law and
 adopted in accordance with the act of June 25, 1982 (P.L.633,
 No.181), known as the Regulatory Review Act.

5 (b) Ambiguity.--A law establishing a collateral consequence 6 that is ambiguous as to whether or not it imposes a collateral 7 sanction or authorizes a disqualification shall be construed as 8 authorizing a disqualification.

9 Section 8. Decision to disqualify.

10 (a) Disqualification.--In deciding whether or not to impose 11 a disqualification, a decision maker shall undertake an 12 individualized assessment to determine whether or not the 13 benefit or opportunity at issue should be denied to the 14 individual.

15 (b) Factors to consider.--

16 (1) In making the decision under subsection (a), the
17 decision maker may consider, if substantially related to the
18 benefit or opportunity at issue:

19 (i) The particular facts and circumstances involved20 in the offense.

(ii) The essential elements of the offense. A
conviction itself may not be considered, except as having
established the elements of the offense.

(2) In making the decision under subsection (a), the
decision maker shall consider other relevant information,
including all of the following:

27 (i) The effect on third parties of granting the28 benefit or opportunity.

29 (ii) Whether or not the individual has been granted
30 relief, such as an order of limited relief or a

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certificate of restoration of rights.

2 Section 9. Effect of conviction under Federal law or another 3 state law.

4 (a) Convictions.--

5 (1) For the purposes of authorizing or imposing a 6 collateral consequence in this Commonwealth, a conviction of 7 an offense under Federal law or another state law shall be 8 deemed a conviction of the offense in this Commonwealth with 9 the same elements.

10 (2) If there is no offense in this Commonwealth with the 11 same elements, the conviction shall be deemed a conviction of 12 the most serious offense in this Commonwealth which is 13 established by the elements of the offense.

14 (b) Juvenile adjudications.--

(1) For the purposes of authorizing or imposing a
collateral consequence in this Commonwealth, a juvenile
adjudication under Federal law or another state law may not
be deemed a conviction of a felony, misdemeanor or offense
lesser than a misdemeanor in this Commonwealth, but may be
deemed a juvenile adjudication for the delinquent act in this
Commonwealth with the same elements.

(2) If there is no delinquent act in this Commonwealth with the same elements, the juvenile adjudication shall be deemed an adjudication of the most serious delinquent act in this Commonwealth which is established by the elements of the juvenile adjudication.

(c) Convictions vacated.--A conviction that is reversed, overturned or otherwise vacated by a court of competent jurisdiction of the United States, this Commonwealth or another state on grounds other than rehabilitation or good behavior may

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not serve as the basis for authorizing or imposing a collateral
 consequence in this Commonwealth.

3 (d) Pardons.--A pardon issued by the United States or
4 another state shall have the same effect for purposes of
5 authorizing, imposing and relieving a collateral consequence in
6 this Commonwealth as the pardon has in the issuing jurisdiction.
7 (e) Convictions expunged.--

8 (1) A conviction that has been relieved by expungement, 9 sealing, annulment, set-aside or vacation by a court of 10 competent jurisdiction of the United States or another state 11 on grounds of rehabilitation or good behavior, or for which 12 civil rights are restored under law, shall be deemed a 13 conviction for purposes of authorizing or imposing collateral 14 consequences in this Commonwealth under subsection (a).

15 (2) An individual convicted in another jurisdiction may 16 seek relief under section 10 or 11 from any authorized or 17 imposed collateral consequence, other than those listed under 18 section 12, and the court shall consider that the conviction 19 was relieved or civil rights restored in deciding whether or 20 not to issue an order of limited relief or certificate of 21 restoration of rights.

22 (f) Deferred adjudications.--

(1) A charge or prosecution in a jurisdiction that has
been finally terminated without a conviction and imposition
of sentence based on participation in a deferred adjudication
or diversion program may not serve as the basis for
authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in this
Commonwealth.

29 (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect
30 the validity of a restriction or condition imposed by law as

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part of participation in the deferred adjudication or
 diversion program, before or after termination of the charge
 or prosecution.

4 Section 10. Order of limited relief.

5 (a) Petition.--An individual convicted of an offense may 6 petition for an order of limited relief from one or more 7 collateral sanctions related to employment, education, housing, 8 public benefits or occupational licensing. The petition may be 9 presented to the sentencing court at or before sentencing or at 10 any time after sentencing.

11 Issuance. -- Except as otherwise provided in section 12, (b) 12 the sentencing court may issue an order of limited relief 13 relieving one or more of the collateral sanctions described 14 under subsection (a) if, after reviewing the petition, the individual's criminal history, any filing by a victim under 15 16 section 15 or a prosecutor and any other relevant evidence, the sentencing court finds that the individual has established by a 17 18 preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) Granting the petition will materially assist the
individual in obtaining or maintaining employment, education,
housing, public benefits or occupational licensing.

(2) The individual has substantial need for the reliefrequested in order to live a law-abiding life.

(3) Granting the petition would not pose an unreasonable
risk to the safety or welfare of the public or any
individual.

27 (c) Contents.--An order of limited relief issued under28 subsection (b) shall specify the following:

29 (1) The collateral sanction from which relief is30 granted.

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(2) A restriction imposed under section 13(b).
 (d) Relief.--An order of limited relief relieves a
 collateral sanction to the extent provided in the order.

4 (e) Underlying conduct.--If a collateral sanction has been
5 relieved under this section, a decision maker may consider the
6 conduct underlying a conviction under section 8.
7 Section 11. Certificate of restoration of rights.

8 (a) Petition.--An individual convicted of an offense may 9 petition the sentencing court for a certificate of restoration 10 of rights relieving collateral sanctions no earlier than:

11 (1) five years after the individual's most recent 12 conviction of a felony or misdemeanor in any jurisdiction; or

13 (2) five years after the individual's release from
14 confinement pursuant to a criminal sentence in any
15 jurisdiction,

16 whichever five-year period ends later.

(b) Issuance.--Except as provided under section 12, the sentencing court may issue a certificate of restoration of rights if, after reviewing the petition, the individual's criminal history, any filing by a victim under section 15 or a prosecutor and any other relevant evidence, it finds that the individual has established by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) The individual is engaged in, or seeking to engage
in, a lawful occupation or activity, including employment,
training, education or rehabilitative programs, or the
individual otherwise has a lawful source of support.

(2) The individual is not in violation of the terms of a
criminal sentence or that a failure to comply with the terms
of a criminal sentence is justified, excused, involuntary or

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1 insubstantial.

2 (3) A criminal charge is not pending against the3 individual.

4 (4) Granting the petition would not pose an unreasonable
5 risk to the safety or welfare of the public or an individual.
6 (c) Contents.--A certificate of restoration of rights shall
7 specify a restriction imposed and collateral sanction from which
8 relief has not been granted under section 13(b).

9 (d) Relief.--A certificate of restoration of rights shall 10 relieve all collateral sanctions, except those listed under 11 section 12 and any other specifically excluded in the 12 certificate.

13 (e) Underlying conduct.--If a collateral sanction has been 14 relieved under this section, a decision maker may consider the 15 conduct underlying a conviction under section 8.

16 Section 12. Collateral sanctions not subject to order of

17 limited relief or certificate of restoration of18 rights.

An order of limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights may not be issued to relieve any of the following collateral sanctions:

(1) Requirements imposed under Title I of the Adam Walsh
Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248,
120 Stat. 587).

(2) A motor vehicle license suspension, revocation,
limitation or ineligibility under 75 Pa.C.S. Ch. 37 (relating
to miscellaneous provisions) or 38 (relating to driving after
imbibing alcohol or utilizing drugs).

29 (3) Ineligibility for employment with a law enforcement30 agency.

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Section 13. Issuance, modification and revocation of order of
 limited relief and certificate of restoration of
 rights.

Notice .-- When a petition is filed under section 10 or 4 (a) 11, including a petition for enlargement of an existing order of 5 limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights, the 6 7 sentencing court shall notify the office that prosecuted the 8 offense giving rise to the collateral consequence from which relief is sought and, if the conviction was not obtained in a 9 10 court within this Commonwealth, the Office of Attorney General. 11 (b) Revocation. --

(1) The sentencing court may restrict or revoke an order of limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights issued by the sentencing court or an order of limited relief issued by a court in this Commonwealth if the sentencing court finds just cause by a preponderance of the evidence.

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19

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(2)

(i) On the court's own motion or on the motion of the office of the prosecutor that obtained the conviction

An order of restriction or revocation may be issued:

or a government agency designated by the prosecutor.

21 (ii) After notice to the individual and any22 prosecutor that has appeared in the matter.

(iii) After a hearing, if requested by the
individual or the prosecutor that made the motion or any
prosecutor that has appeared in the matter.

(3) As used in this subsection, the term "just cause"
shall include a subsequent conviction of a felony in this
Commonwealth or of an offense in another jurisdiction that is
deemed a felony in this Commonwealth under section 9(a).
(c) Necessary orders.--

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1 (1) The sentencing court shall order any test, report, 2 investigation or disclosure by the individual that the 3 sentencing court reasonably believes necessary to the 4 decision to issue, modify or revoke an order of limited 5 relief or certificate of restoration of rights.

6 (2) If there are material disputed issues of fact or 7 law, the individual and any prosecutor notified under 8 subsection (a) or another prosecutorial agency designated by 9 a prosecutor notified under subsection (a) may submit 10 evidence and be heard on those issues.

(d) Public records.--The sentencing court shall maintain a public record of the issuance, modification and revocation of orders of limited relief and certificates of restoration of rights. The criminal history record system of the Pennsylvania State Police and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts shall include issuance, modification and revocation of orders and certificates.

18 (e) Rules.--The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania may adopt 19 rules for application, determination, modification and 20 revocation of orders of limited relief and certificates of 21 restoration of rights.

22 Section 14. Reliance on order or certificate as evidence of due 23 care.

In a judicial or administrative proceeding alleging negligence or other fault, an order of limited relief or a certificate of restoration of rights may be introduced as evidence of a person's due care in hiring, retaining, licensing, leasing to, admitting to a school or program or otherwise transacting business or engaging in activity with the individual to whom the order was issued, if the person knew of the order or

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certificate at the time of the alleged negligence or other
 fault.

3 Section 15. Victims' rights.

A victim of an offense may participate in a proceeding for issuance, modification or revocation of an order of limited relief or a certificate of restoration of rights in the same manner as at a sentencing proceeding.

8 Section 16. Uniformity of application and construction.

9 In applying and construing this act, consideration shall be 10 given to the need to promote uniformity of law with respect to 11 its subject matter among states that enact it.

12 Section 17. Savings and transactional provisions.

(a) Applicability.--This act applies to collateral
consequences whenever enacted or imposed, unless the law
creating the collateral consequence expressly states that this
act does not apply.

(b) Validity.--Nothing in this act shall be construed to invalidate the imposition of a collateral sanction on an individual before the effective date of this section, but a collateral sanction validly imposed before the effective date of this section may be the subject of relief under this act. Section 18. Effective date.

23 This act shall take effect in 60 days.

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